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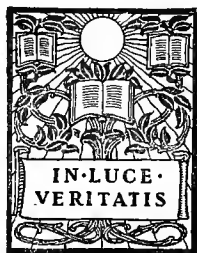
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AMERICA AND GERMANY

THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS

BY
CHARLES W. WENDTE, D. D.



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TO MY DEAR GERMAN MOTHER

MADAME JOHANNA WENDTE

FOR MANY YEARS IN BOSTON A TEACHER OF THE
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF HER NATIVE COUNTRY

numbering among the pupils who honored her
with their appreciation and friendship the Rev.
Theodore Parker, Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee,
Rev. Charles T. Brooks, Miss Ellen Frothingham,
Miss Hannah Stevenson, Frank B. Sanborn, Mr.
and Mrs. F. H. Peabody, the Misses Ticknor,
Howe, Prescott, Choate, Lowell, Lawrence,
Welch, Putnam, Bowditch, Hovey and others

THIS LITTLE TREATISE IS DEDICATED ON THE
ATTAINMENT OF HER NINETIETH BIRTHDAY,
BY HER AFFECTIONATE AND GRATEFUL SON.



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America and Germany

THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS

It was in the opening years of the 19th century that Johann Wolfgang von Goethe said to his friend the Counsellor von Mueller, "Germany is *nothing*, but every individual German is much, and yet the Germans mistakenly imagine the reverse. The German people must be transplanted over the face of the whole earth, like the ancient Jews, in order to fully develop the good that is in them for the salvation of the nations."

So contemptuously thought the greatest mind Germany has ever produced of the political aspirations of his countrymen!

What a suggestive commentary on his opinion is afforded by the spectacle which greets us today in that marvel of modern politics the new

German Empire, whose institution dates back less than forty years.

The youngest born of the sisterhood of great European states the German Empire has taken her place among them with a conscious dignity and prestige justified by her military, industrial and political importance.

With a domain of over 200,000 square miles, the population of Germany, in spite of heavy emigration, has increased by over 15 millions in the last 35 years, and now numbers nearly 70 millions, making Germany second only to Russia in point of numbers in Europe. Her great cities have doubled and trebled in population in the same interval of time. Berlin, with over two million inhabitants boasts a more rapid growth than Chicago. Hamburg, the chief seaport of the Empire, with 1,000,000 population, is larger than Boston. Its docks and commercial facilities are incomparably finer, while its ocean-trade is only excelled in Europe by London and Liverpool. In the same period the volume of Germany's exports has doubled, the bulk of its sea-going commerce twice doubled,

and the tonnage of its steamships multiplied by ten. The increase in national wealth during the two decades between 1884-1904 is put by the colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, at 30,000 million marks, or 7,500 million dollars. The volume of trade (exports and imports) in 1908 was $15\frac{1}{2}$ milliards of marks, as against $12\frac{1}{2}$ milliards by the United States, and 21 milliards by Great Britain. Germany is undoubtedly soon to be the wealthiest nation in Europe.

The industrial expansion of the Empire has been even more remarkable. Aided by an unsurpassed system of industrial and technical education Germany is rapidly becoming the leading manufacturing and commercial nation of the world. Her superiority in the chemical and electrical industries is already acknowledged. But she aspires to attain an equal supremacy in every other department of mechanical production, and to make her familiar trade-mark "Made in Germany" the guarantee of superiority in workmanship and success in competition. Already she is crowding, if not distancing England, as well as our own country,

in the markets of the world, and has in reality but one rival to fear in the race for commercial supremacy, namely, the United States.

Undertaking great works of internal improvement like the railroad tunnel under the St. Gothard Alp, and the North Sea, and Rhine-Danube canals, with a public administration, both national and civic, unequalled for honesty, economy and efficiency; an army which is generally admitted to be the most perfectly equipped, disciplined and officered in Europe, and more recently also a navy which, second in formidableness only to that of Great Britain, is creating apprehension in the heart of that century-long mistress of the seas; rich in mineral and agricultural wealth; with still greater resources of muscle, brain and morale; pre-eminent amongst the nations of our time in education and science, in literature and artistic activity — such is the Germany of our day! Such is this baby-giant whose nursery-cap was the spiked helmet, whose strengthening syrups were powder and iron, its infant playthings the sword and needle-gun, but which is rapidly graduating

from the rough school of war to devote itself more and more to those peaceful pursuits and altruistic services to mankind to which its maturer life is to be dedicated. For though General Moltke's word come true, and Germany must guard with the sword for a century the rights and privileges she won by brilliant military campaigns in a few weeks or months, yet the genius of the German people is for peace, not war. Their true mission to mankind is not one of menace and exploitation, but of amity and co-operation in the high task of enlightening, upbuilding and civilizing the world.

This is testified to by two thousand years of German history, by the exigencies of their political situation, and the natural mildness, fairness and phlegmatism of the German character. It was with truthfulness that the present German emperor declared a few years since that during his reign he had been chiefly concerned to preserve peace between the empire and its sister states of Europe. "War-Lord" as he is prone to call himself, it will be his great distinc-

tion in history that, despite its formidable armament, no war has been waged by Germany during the 40 years which have elapsed since the Franco-Prussian Campaign. Can we say as much of England or our own country?

The legitimate ambition of Germany is to become a united, self-reliant and prosperous nation, the greatest manufacturing country in Europe, the leader in international commerce, the richest, most highly educated and contented of peoples, and a dominant influence for civilization and fraternity in the world. Now these honorable aims of a high-minded people demand as the first condition of their realization a long period of peaceful development. The only excuse for Germany's huge standing army and navy is the defence they afford her domestic industries and national institutions. Unlike Great Britain and the United States, whose fortunate isolation from hostile neighbors makes large military armaments unnecessary, Germany is surrounded on every side by powerful and jealous nations of different race, speech and religion, and is incessantly subject to their

resentment and hatred and exposed to their attacks. Under such circumstances, and until happily, the era of a general disarmament and peaceful arbitration of national differences shall dawn upon the world, a large standing army would seem to be imperative for Germany. It is not necessary for my purpose to dwell upon the better aspects of this militarism, and to enumerate the various advantages which accrue to Germany from its discipline and service. These may all be granted, and yet the affirmation truthfully made that, notwithstanding all that can be said of its necessity and its compensation, the German army and navy are a terrible economic burden and moral evil, a hindrance to the higher welfare of the nation, a menace to its political freedom, and ever threaten to embroil Germany in her relations with the other nations of the earth. To become the greatest manufacturing country in Europe, to live on good terms with other nations, especially with France and Russia, to engage in honorable commercial rivalry with England, Japan and the United States, to extend the sphere of Ger-

man influence in China, South America, Turkey, Asia Minor and Africa — all this demands, first of all, a continuance of the policy of peace and comity with the nations of the world.

Even more essential is this policy to the internal development of the German Empire. The unification of the latter is, after all, more external and sentimental than real. Germany remains, as yet, a very heterogeneous political conception. The elimination of certain minor members of its former loose aggregation of states, as a result of the Prussian-Austrian war of 1866, has still left Germany after the lapse of half a century an imperfectly amalgamated federation of twenty-six sovereign and independent states. It still has its minor Saxon duchies, its elder and junior branches of the illustrious family of Reuss, its Waldeck and Lippe, and other petty principalities. The imperial administration has to contend with a deal of particularist feeling and jealousy, especially in Bavaria. To these elements of weakness may be added the open disloyalty of such undigested elements as the Poles and

Alsatians, and the great religious division between the three-fifths of Protestants and two-fifths Roman Catholics in the Empire which so unfortunately disturbs the councils and arrests the unification of the nation. A matter of even graver concern is the growing power and menace to its present institutions of the Social Democrats, in whose demands are uttered the increasing consciousness of the plain people of Germany of their own importance to its productive power, and their right to a larger share of the rewards of labor, the privileges of life, and the administration of the government.

With less than one-third of the population of the Empire now engaged in agriculture Germany is coming to depend more and more on other countries — Russia, Austria, America, and the Balkan provinces for its food supply. With an annual increase in population of 800,000, the number of those whose bread must be purchased from other nations increases annually by a million at least. One-fifth of her bread-stuffs are now imported. By 1925 one-half will be. Deficient in raw materials for her

industrialism Germany must in large degree import the iron, copper, wool, and flax, and altogether the cotton and silk used in her manufactures. German industry, intelligence, inventiveness, and scientific and technical training convert these into valuable products in the markets of the world, and it is this difference in values by which the nation profits and sustains itself. To assure cheap food and constant employment for the army of workers in its industrial hives it must, therefore, cultivate friendly relations with other nations.

Every consideration of private and domestic welfare, of internal assimilation and development, and commercial expansion in other countries, would seem to make a continuance of the present policy of peace imperative for Germany. It would be an evil hour for herself and for humanity if, goaded by short-sighted military leaders, or to bolster up feudal institutions and dynastic interests which no longer serve a useful purpose, or misled by competitive greed, or from a desire to distract by a foreign war the attention of her people from needed domestic

reforms — Germany were to become disloyal to her ideals of peace and fraternity, and engage in what our late Secretary of State, John Hay, justly termed that “most ferocious and futile of human follies” — war. In their prompt and effective recognition of this truth the German Socialist deputies, who not long ago sent a telegram to the labor members of the British House of Commons pledging them their best efforts to avert the threatened increase of naval armaments by Germany, and to maintain a good understanding between the two countries, acted in a patriotic and statesmanlike manner, proving themselves loyal to the best interests of their country and their kind.

In the light of this and similar action taken by the working-people of various countries, it would appear as if the final and decisive act which is to establish the world's peace may not proceed from governments, or parliaments, or world-congresses, however useful these may be, but from the plain people of the world, the working classes, so-called, who have the most to fear and suffer from war — all of whose

higher and enduring interests are bound up with the continuance and permanence of international justice and brotherhood. When this numerically predominant element in every nation comes to realize this fully and completely, it will put an end to overgrown military establishments, which not only bring upon the laboring classes the evils of foreign aggression, but keep them in subjection and misery at home, and add enormously to their burdens and their toil. Universal Peace means the redemption of the toilers, the overthrow of tyranny in state and church, the establishment of juster standards of work and wages, the increase of social comforts and privileges, and that growing equality of social conditions which springs from the growth of the spirit of brotherhood among the nations and peoples of the earth.

Thus far we have spoken of Germany, and its relations with the other nations of the earth. It remains to treat of the reciprocal sentiments and obligations which it may justly claim from its sister nations, and especially from the United States of America.

Any adequate exposition of this matter must begin with the recognition that Americans are themselves very largely of German origin and descent. Without going back to the root-sources of our racial history, and striving to show that both Anglo- and German-Americans have, for the most part, a common Germanic or Teutonic ancestry, it is sufficient for our purpose to cite certain facts from the statistics of German immigration into this country which disclose to what an extent we are correlated as a people with our sister nation across the sea. Since the first settlement of this continent six million German immigrants have landed on our shores, and among all the varied racial elements of which our population is composed there is not one, except the original English stock, which has made so large and beneficent a contribution to our national welfare as the Germans. At first only a few individuals entered the American colonies from Germany, but presently they began to arrive in companies. William Penn, the greatest statesman of our earlier annals, went to Frankfurt on the Mayne and "there

left the invitation that quickly filled his peaceful and liberal province of Pennsylvania with the swarms of Teutons, which as early as then gave Benjamin Franklin fears of a German conquest of America." At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War Franklin estimated that 100,000 Germans were in Pennsylvania. By the year 1775 there were 225,000 in the United States. The tide of immigration, avoiding Puritan New England, turned to the Carolinas, Maryland and Georgia. Even in New York the Dutch, a closely related branch of the Teutonic family, made a notable lodgement, and lent their name as a designation for all the German immigrants in the United States. In those early days there was among native-born Americans no nice discrimination of ethnological differences. All men and women of Teutonic stock were roughly grouped together, and denominated, with ill-concealed contempt, "the Dutch", a people concerning whom our school geographies informed us that they were hopelessly obtuse and phlegmatic, and given over to beer-drinking, smoking, and other gross and

sensuous pleasures. The writer well recalls that fifty years ago in Boston he was subjected to no little scorn and persecution by his play-mates because of his German, or as they termed it, his "Dutch" parentage. When, in the public streets, his mother would address her little son in her native tongue, he would clutch her gown and shamefacedly implore her not to speak in German and expose them to ridicule. But after Sadowa and Sedan it was another story, and every German-American child was proud to acknowledge his lineage, and declare that next to his birth amid the free institutions and glorious national ideals of the American republic, he prized most his descent from German parents, and his inheritance of the language, literature, science and art, the domestic virtues and impressive history — in a word, the spirit and genius of his German ancestry.

The one million of Germans in this country at the beginning of the 18th century were reinforced by millions more when, with the opening of the Great West, there began that great hegira to the vast and fertile regions beyond the

Alleghanies and the Mississippi which redeemed their solitudes to the high uses of civilization, and afforded economic comfort, social opportunity and political freedom to great multitudes of Europeans to whom the industrial and political conditions of their own countries had become intolerable. Among these vast hordes of immigrants none were better equipped for this colonizing task than the German settlers. Industrious, mild-mannered, frugal and thrifty, devoted to their family life, eager to obtain the best educational advantages for their children, simple in their pleasures, ardently devoted to political and spiritual freedom, it was to the German element in their population that the material prosperity, prevailing intelligence and sturdy civic virtues of our Western States, especially in great centers like Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, have been in large degree owing. It was the German-American vote which assured the first election of Abraham Lincoln, kept Missouri in the Union, and saved us from the worst effects of the free-silver craze. Always when the appeal has been made to its

reason and conscience the German elements in our midst have nobly responded, ready with vote and treasure and lifeblood to uphold the institutions and vindicate the ideals of their adopted country. They fought in our great wars, under the leadership of Herkimer and Muhlenberg, Steuben and De Kalb, of Sigel, Osterhaus and Schurz; they bore devoted testimony for human freedom on the prairies of Kansas and the wilderness in Virginia. General Washington's body guard consisted of Pennsylvania Germans. The first continental troops to arrive for the relief of Boston were a German regiment from Pennsylvania, which reached that city on the 18th of July, 1775, only 32 days after Congress had called the American colonists to arms. The first troops which the Southern colonists sent to the main army in New England were Germans from Virginia. They marched 600 miles in 54 days over bad roads, and General Washington, when he beheld them marching well-armed and with soldierly bearing into his camp at Cambridge, sprang from his horse to grasp their hands, while tears of joy and gratitude filled

his eyes. It was the bravery of the Pennsylvania Sharpshooters, a German regiment under the command of Col. John Peter Koechlin, which caused the battle of Long Island to be called "The Thermopylae of the American Revolution." "These men," narrates an American historian, "stood fast, and did not waver until 79 men out of one company were killed, and the rest of the army had completed its retreat. Long Island was the Thermopylae of the Revolution, and the Pennsylvania Germans were its Spartans." During our Civil War there were 200,000 Germans enrolled in the Union armies, a larger contingent than was furnished by any other foreign race in our midst.

To consider only the material advantages which our country derived from this friendly invasion of Teutons, it may be affirmed that no other body of immigrants ever brought so much wealth into the American community or were in themselves such a source of enrichment to it. Friederich Kapp, an eminent authority on this subject, as the outcome of forty years of observation and experience, estimated that each of

these German immigrants brought with him to this country on an average, at least \$150. This computation was later confirmed by the United States Immigration Commissioners in New York. Multiply this sum of \$150 by the millions of arrivals on American soil and the figures grow formidable. But the German emigrant not only brought a fortune into the country, he was a fortune in himself. His muscle and brain power, his sobriety, industry and thrift, estimated by economic standards, were computed by Kapp to be worth from 800 to 1300 dollars per capita. The nearly two million and a half of Germans who came to this country during the fifty-two years between 1819 and 1871 represented a money value of at least 2250 millions of dollars. These immigrants from Germany belonged almost entirely to the middle-class of society; that is, they represented its best working elements. Already in 1607 the aristocracy of Virginia imported German craftsmen to fashion their agricultural implements and make their glass. U. S. Census reports, which we cannot here quote in detail,

show that of all the immigrants from foreign countries the Germans were the best skilled in trades and handicrafts. The first iron and glass produced in this country were made by Germans.

As agriculturists they were even more remarkable. In every industry dealing with the exploitation of the soil, in farming, fruit and viticulture, forestry, sheep and cattle-raising and dairy products, the German settlers were foremost, and rendered immense service in the development of the material resources of their new home. Such has been the material contribution made by our sister nation across the sea to the settlement of our country and its growth and development in good citizenship.

Those eminent students of German life in America, Profs. Julius Goebel and A. B. Faust, practically agree that in the year 1900 there were between seven and eight million persons in the United States of German parentage. Prof. Faust makes the conservative estimate that between 18 and 19 millions, or about 27% of the total white population of our country is of

German descent, as compared with $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions derived from purely English stocks, and 14 millions from Scotch-Irish races. One person in every four among us is thus descended in whole or in part from German ancestors.

Mr. Bryce, in his admirable treatise on our American Republic, is inclined to under-rate the German element in our population because it has not produced more really great names, not over half a dozen in two centuries. It is possible, however, that to have contributed to America's development so many generations of agricultural toilers, skilful artisans, devoted home-builders, and loyal citizens may outweigh a score of geniuses and great men.

The number of highly-educated Germans — university professors, teachers, lawyers, doctors, artists and the like — who emigrated to this country has been comparatively small. It reached its maximum during the years preceding and following the political agitation of 1848 in Germany. To the cultivated Germans the United States, had, until recently, little inducement to offer. The vast majority who came

to this country were plain people actuated by a desire to improve their personal condition, enjoy a larger political and religious freedom, and save themselves and their children from a detested military service.

Yet we may not forget in this review the intellectual and moral impulses our country has received from its German immigrants, the important service rendered by great merchants like Jacob Astor, Anthony Drexel and August Belmont; by captains of industry such as the bridge-builder Roebling, who swung the great Brooklyn Bridge across the East River, and spanned the gorge at Niagara with tenuous filaments of wire; by Werner, founder of the great printing establishment at Akron, Ohio, second in size only to that maintained by the national government at Washington; Henry Villard, builder of railroads and upbuilder of commonwealths; Spreckles, sugar king of Hawaii and California; Lux and Miller, cattle and land magnates of the Pacific Coast; Weyerhauser, the largest owner of timber land in the United States; Sutro, who built the tunnel which made the fabu-

lous wealth of the Comstock Lode accessible; Frick and Schwab, Carnegie's trusted lieutenants in the steel industry; Steinmetz, Edison's co-worker and peer in invention; Studebaker, whose establishment turns out 100,000 vehicles annually, including 10,000 automobiles; Heinz, with his 57 varieties dear to the housewife's heart; the great German Breweries, employing thousands of men; Schumacher, pioneer in the oatmeal industry; Boldt, builder and host of the Waldorf-Astoria and Bellevue-Stratford Hotels; Weber, Knabe and Steinway, representing an army of Germans employed in the manufacture of pianos; Brill, of the electrical works bearing his name. Such are a few only of the German immigrants whose inventive and administrative genius has enriched American Life. Dr. Kloppsch, editor and proprietor of the Christian Herald, by his appeals brought in a return of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars for international charity. Henry Bergh, in New York, was the eloquent voice for dumb animals and wrought miracles of mercy. James Lick, a German innkeeper of San Francisco, gave away millions for human-

itarian causes, and reared the great telescope on Mt. Hamilton that bears his name and at whose foot he lies buried. In like manner other Germans among us have given great sums for education and charity.

Still more noteworthy are the intellectual and moral treasures with which our German fellow-citizens have enriched the American community. Jacob Leisler, second governor of New York, called together in 1670 the first Continental Congress for mutual conference and co-operation between the American colonies, and died an early martyr for the great principles of self-government and good citizenship. The first public protest against slavery was framed in 1688 by German Quakers in Pennsylvania. Jacob Sauer, in 1743, printed at Germantown, Pa., the first Bible which appeared on this continent in a European tongue, John Eliot's earlier version having been in an Indian dialect. 2,000 different German works were printed in the United States during the 18th century. Francis Lieber safely guided our national government during the great civil war through

worthy of commemoration than the late Frederick W. Holls, Secretary of the American delegation to the Hague Peace Conference, and one of its leading spirits, and Congressman Richard Bartholdt, President of the Interparliamentary Union. It is interesting to note that in President Taft's Cabinet three of the Secretaries, G. von Meyer, Charles Nagel and R. A. Ballinger, are of German descent.

But it is the art of music in America to which they have made the most important contribution. The names of Carl Bergman, Theodore Thomas, Carl Zerrahn, Anschutz, Damrosch and Kneisel, Seidl and Sousa, among orchestral conductors, may just be cited with those of great histrionic artists like Henrietta Sonntag, Materna, Lucca, Gerster, Gadski and Schuman-Heink.

Last of all to be named, because the greatest of the sons of Germany in our midst, is Carl Schurz, whose intellectual abilities, personal character and public services remain one of the most inspiring traditions of our American national life — the thinker, student, and author,

the patriot and soldier, the idealist in politics, the eloquent apostle of human rights and the universal brotherhood of man.

In estimating the intellectual and moral contribution made by the German immigrant to his adopted country we must bear in mind the tremendous disadvantages under which he labored in a strange land, amid unfamiliar political and social institutions, and the difficulties of a foreign tongue. These initial trials were of themselves exhausting to body and mind. But to them were added the fierce struggle for existence in new communities, or in the profound isolation of the primitive wilderness, which left him little strength for the higher pursuits of human existence, or even the exercise of his political rights and duties. Above all, his unfamiliarity with the English language was a serious handicap. Few, very few, have been able, notwithstanding their years of residence in this country, to acquire such a mastery of its accent and idioms as every American-born child possesses. What consideration could they hope for, to what influence could they attain in

the social and political world when their broken and blundering speech exposed them to misjudgment and ridicule?

How many, too, found their education, though obtained in the best schools in Europe, of little avail to them in the cruder professional and social life of the land of the reaper and cotton-gin, and the Almighty Dollar! If the story of the physical deprivations, mental anguish, and worldly disappointment and failure of many of the most cultivated of these immigrants could be adequately told, it would form one of the most pathetic and moving chapters in the history of the occupation of America.

Yet, despite all these disadvantages, what other foreign race has made a larger contribution to the higher interests of our American Republic? If the Germans among us have not always displayed the energy, self-reliance and self-restraint which characterize the American type of manhood, they have been happily free from the restlessness and recklessness which too often accompany and mar these qualities. The German, with centuries of civilization behind

than the ever-increasing license and frivolity of the American Sunday as we behold it today.

Again, Von Holst thinks that for bringing about the substitution of beer-drinking for the former use of more ardent spirituous liquors, the German settlers among us deserve the gratitude of the American people. In this also there is truth. Yet that substitution has not been altogether a blessing, since it has led multitudes of Americans who were quite free from the drink-habit to the use of beer as a beverage, to the injury both of their health and their pocket. No one has more eloquently denounced this beer-drinking habit than the Germans themselves. Thus Martin Luther said: "Our country has its devil. Our German devil is a good wine-skin." "The man who invented beer-brewing was a pest to Germany — I have prayed God that he might destroy the whole beer-brewing industry." His fellow reformer Melancthon wrote: "We Germans are swilling ourselves to poverty, are swilling ourselves to hell." In our day the witnesses increase against this national evil. Said Bis-

marck: "If it were possible to extend the field of legislation so that protection could be afforded the workmen against the demon of drink — this *Diabolus Germanicus* — a large portion of the social question would be solved." Kaiser William II has repeatedly borne similar testimony. The voice of the German University teacher also is uplifted against this canker that is eating out the marrow of the German people. Indeed, the scientific arguments against the use of alcohol as a beverage are now largely derived from German chemists and physicians. When the late Professor Otto Pfeleiderer returned to his native country from his last American visit he made an address to the student body in Berlin in the course of which he is reported to have said that if Germany was ever distanced in the race for industrial and commercial supremacy by its great rivals Japan and the United States, it would be because of the great abstemiousness of these nations in the matter of alcoholic drink. Whatever may have been the case in the past, it is not now the Americans who have to learn from their German fellow-

citizens how to drink; it is the Germans who must learn from the abstemious Americans how not to drink. The comparatively temperate habits of the people of the United States do not arise, in the main, from the use of milder beverages, but from the self-restraint and self-denial of the American citizen, and his increasing preoccupation with higher intellectual and ethical interests. The gospel needed for today is not "personal liberty," which is too often a mere sophistry, but observance of the law, obedience to the will of the majority, and consideration for the welfare of the community as a whole — the foundation principles of our republican institutions. It would be well for the Germans in this country if they realized more keenly how their mistaken identification of "personal liberty" with the unlimited gratification of a mere animal appetite lessens the esteem in which they are held by their American fellow citizens, makes them the allies and victims of unscrupulous manufacturers and vendors of alcoholic stimulants, and greatly decreases their influence for good in the American community. There are

encouraging signs that the German element among us is beginning to appreciate this, and to take higher ground in the discussion and settlement of this question.

In other departments of American life the influence of German ideas and German sentiments has been less equivocally exerted. How beautiful is German home and family life, with its strong sense of duty, its tender affections, its simple pleasures, its charming hospitalities, its love of art and song. If the Germans among us had done nothing else than to establish in our homes the delightful Christmas festival, which the Puritan commonwealth looked upon with suspicion as a popish observance, it would deserve our unstinted gratitude. How cheerless was Christmas Day fifty years ago in New England! My father, when shortly after his arrival Christmas Eve approached, hid a hatchet under his coat, and, at nightfall went out into what were then the wilds of Roxbury, cut down a little pine tree, and bore it joyously home to his young wife. Together they trimmed it with lights and spangles, and when the holy hour

drew near they stood with clasped hands and streaming eyes before their little Christmas tree, two lonely exiles and strangers in Puritan Boston, keeping in spiritual sympathy with their kindred in the far-off Fatherland, the sacred festival of their race and their religion.

But in our day all this has changed, and every home, of whatever race or worship, knows the joy of the German Christmas.

We should bear in mind, too, what German art and German music have done for the enjoyment and culture of the American people. The home songs and chamber music of the old world transplanted to the new, have made glad the hearts and brought harmony into the councils of many an American family. The German choral societies, great and small, with their annual festivals of song and cheer, have given us a new understanding of true social enjoyment, and higher standards of musical expression. If some day in America the trumpery ballads of the vaudeville and revival-meeting are displaced by a better, healthier song, it will be the German Folk-song and the German

Chorale from which the nobler impulse will have come. In our public schools this has already happened, and on this broad basis of popular instruction we are rearing the temple of our national music.

Every great city in the American Union now has its chamber concerts, its symphony orchestra, its German Opera, and it is to the musicianly gifts of the Teutonic element among us that this auspicious feature of American culture is chiefly due. German composers, leaders and musicians have made it possible. We still send our most talented youth to Germany to complete their artistic education. For a long time to come that country will continue to lead the world in the production of musical masterpieces and in great artists to interpret them to us.

Consider, also, the vast obligations Americans are under to Germany in the matter of education and science. Fifty years ago Horace Mann remodelled the public schools of New England after the type of those in Prussia. The kinder-garten in this country is another product of German intelligence and sympathy with child-

hood. Our great American universities are, one by one, breaking away from their semi-monastic prototypes in England, and adopting the German methods of instruction and discipline. Thousands of American students have received their higher education at German universities and returned to this country laden with the spoils of German learning, literature and science to become in turn disseminators of light to their countrymen. Prof. A. B. Faust, in his book on "The German Element in the United States," gives a list of the Americans who from 1815 to 1850 were students at Goettingen, Leipzig, Halle, Berlin and other German universities. Among them were George Ticknor, Edward Everett, George Bancroft, R. W. Emerson, H. W. Longfellow, J. L. Motley, F. C. Child, E. T. Harris, G. M. Lane, W. D. Whitney, Th. D. Woolsey, G. L. Prentiss, F. H. Hedge, B. A. Gould, George W. Curtis and Timothy Dwight. Of 225 such students 137 became professors at American colleges and disseminators of German learning and love of study. More recently still an exchange of pro-

fessors between German and American universities is taking place, from which we may expect the most important results, not only in scholarship but in promoting a good understanding between these two great nations.

Space would fail to enumerate all the benefits which have flowed, which are increasingly flowing to America from the Germanic genius in both theoretical and applied science, in medicine, in the plastic arts, in industrial organization and civic administration, in historical and biblical criticism, in philosophical and theological speculation, — imparted directly by teachers, or imbibed from German scientific and literary works.

The profoundly religious spirit of the German people has been notably displayed in their contribution to the moral uplift of the New World. The first immigrants, in the 18th century, were animated in great part by religious motives and desire for freedom in their worship. They founded in their new home religious communities whose virtues of family life, democratic and brotherly spirit and unaffected piety have re-

mained a precious legacy to succeeding generations.

From Germany, again, have come those emancipating ideas and ethical impulses which have profoundly affected American religious opinions, and compelled a re-interpretation of Christianity in the light of modern knowledge and needs. The Transcendental movement in this country, fifty and more years ago, was the child of German rationalism allied with the German conscience. Its discussion would demand a whole essay or volume. Lessing, Kant, Schleiermacher, Fichte, Jacobi and Hegel were its spiritual progenitors. Their thought and piety, directly or indirectly, influenced the prophets of New England Idealism, R. W. Emerson, Channing, Theodore Parker, Hedge and others, and became the point of departure for a new proclamation of religious freedom and life. More recently still the exhaustive scholarship of Germany has led to the creation of the historic-critical school of theology, whose great representatives — Baur, Strauss, DeWette, Haus-rath, Holtzman, Pfleiderer, and the rest, have

created for us a new Bible, and a Christianity viewed in the light of the other religions and Scriptures of the world. As Pres. Andrew D. White tells us: "Hardly is there a movement in the higher intellect and life in America that has not been drunk in from German influences."

We have traced at some length the influence of Germany upon this country, an influence vastly advantageous and beneficent. What we have done in return for Germany is less appreciable, though much might be said on this aspect of the matter. There is one return we can make to our sister nation, however, and that is to recognize our manifold obligations to her in the past, and the advantage to both countries of an unbroken continuance of the peaceful and friendly relation we have borne towards one another throughout American history. "No other nation is so just to foreign talent and performance as Germany. She honors foreign heroes; she studies foreign literature; she treasures foreign records." An equal appreciation for our cousins-German should be characteristic of American life.

We shall need to cultivate this brotherly spirit the more because, day by day, Germany is becoming more and more our formidable rival in the markets of the world. Competitive greed on the part of both nations, incidental outbursts of national hysteria, and the danger arising from overgrown military and naval armaments, may easily lead to friction and belligerency between them. But, surely, a more insane and disastrous folly than war between these two great powers, whose genius and mission to the world are so similar, and who have so many interests in common, cannot be imagined. One great guarantee of international amity is the presence of the German element in this country, whose influence, let us hope, will ever be strongly used to perpetuate peace and goodwill between the two peoples.

Thus far we have treated of American relations with the German nation across the sea. What should be the spirit and temper of our American-born and German-born citizens towards each other? It ought, surely, to be one of increasing respect, confidence and goodwill!

That way only lie honor, safety and peace. Thus alone can we fulfil the reconciling mission to which as a nation we are called, and be true to the lessons of our racial history.

Fifteen hundred years ago, on the shores of the North Sea, the Germanic tribes, dividing themselves into two great families, separated from each other. The one branch, crossing the silver streak of the British Channel, undertook the conquest of the group of islands known as Britain. Measurably preserved by their isolation from the aggression and rapacity of hostile neighbors, they worked out for themselves an Anglo-Saxon civilization, in accordance with their inborn genius for freedom and self-government. Through struggles and tears and bloodshed they grew to be a mighty nation, the mistress of the seas, the conquerors and colonizers of a world. Their sons, twelve centuries later, crossing the Atlantic, founded in this western hemisphere a new realm, pledged to liberty, fraternity and progress.

The other branch of the original Teutonic family remained in the land of their fathers and

faced a destiny of struggle, trial and suffering. Entering into the sad inheritance of the decadent Greek and Roman civilization, they were for centuries misled by the dream of a Holy Roman Empire under the sway of Germanic princes, and made the tool of the ultramontane politics of the Roman See. Discovering at length the folly and futility of these ambitions, they withdrew to their own soil, there to develop out of their racial consciousness and needs the institutions of Germanic civilization, to bestow upon the modern world the treasures of their religion, philosophy, art and science, and to become at last the mighty nation which greets us in the Germany of today.

Here, in this new world, the two branches — the Anglo-Saxon and the Germanic — after long separation and estrangement have reunited and form once more a single nation. Their reunion is one of the most significant and important events in the modern history of mankind.* Henceforth their destiny is one and

*Judge John B. Stallo: Address at the Saengerfest, Sept. 8, 1867, at Indianapolis

inseparable. Brought together by Providential ordering, uniting their various gifts and capacities for mutual and combined service, with a common aim, loyalty and endeavor, may they go on together in their world-mission — to build upon this Western Continent a state pledged to righteousness, justice and progress, a reconciling influence among the nations, a fulfilment of the ancient Scripture:

“Peace on the earth; good-will among men.”

